

SOME NEW AND OLD SPECIES OF COLASPIS IN THE WEST INDIES

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This paper is an attempt to straighten out the names of the blue or green species of *Colaspis* found in the West Indies as well as to describe several new species collected there. These rather large conspicuous beetles are of strikingly brilliant blue or green color, sometimes shot with rosy or golden lights, and so have attracted the attention of entomologists from the early days. Linnaeus described the first species from "America" in 1758, quite simply as "green with yellow legs and antennae", and named it *Chrysomela occidentalis*. The name has been applied to a Jamaican species but the beetle was collected by Rolander, who, according to Henrikson (1928, Ent. Med. 15:97) collected not in Jamaica but in Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Later Linnaeus described another species that he named *Cryptocephalus jamaicensis*. This species his pupil, Fabricius, had already described a few years earlier in 1781 as *Erotylus flavipes* from Jamaica and his name takes precedence over Linnaeus' *jamaicensis*. In 1792 Fabricius described *Chrysomela luteicornis* from the islands of "America meridionalis" and Olivier in 1808 described *Colaspis unicolor* and *C. femoralis* from the "Antilles" as well as *Colaspis smaragdula* from Santo Domingo. Since there is great similarity between these blue or green species of *Colaspis*, it is difficult to identify them from their brief old Latin descriptions except by the locality in which they were taken, and when the locality is simply "Antilles", identification can only be made certain by extant specimens of the original beetles. A few old Fabrician specimens are still left; one, *C. luteicornis*, is at Kiel, and some day someone may identify it. I am unable to identify the Olivier species *C. unicolor* or *femoralis*, or *C. nigricornis* Suffrian (changed by Weise to *C. suffriana*) or *varicornis* Suffrian, both from Cuba. All four species are described as having dark or partly dark antennae, and this character does not fit the blue green species of *Colaspis* from the West Indies except an undescribed one from Jamaica.

Lefèvre's description of *C. chevrolati* from Hispaniola and *C. insidiosa* from the "Antilles" are likewise difficult to interpret. F. Monrós spent a year studying the collections in France, and took many of his beetles there for comparison. Since I know that Monrós examined Lefèvre's collection I have taken the specimen that he labelled as *C. chevrolati* as probably correct. It is close to Olivier's *C. smaragdula*.

In the material studied I have found six species from Cuba, three species from Hispaniola, and two species from Jamaica, of these blue or green *Colaspis*. A single specimen has been collected in Puerto Rico, according to G. N. Wolcott, who described it briefly as "an

elongate brownish beetle with light green iridescence most marked on pronotum and head". It was collected on "weeds in a clearing on El Yunque". No one has been able to locate the specimen in the collections in Puerto Rico, and it may possibly represent a new species. On the other hand, on the islands between Puerto Rico and South America there is a species of *Colaspis* which is a brownish beetle with faint green lustre that has been collected on the mainland of South America and also on the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada. It corresponds with Lefèvre's description of *C. insidiosa* from the "Antilles" pretty closely and it may be that this occurs as far north as Puerto Rico. Wolcott's brief description of the color of the Puerto Rico specimen matches the description of the color of *C. insidiosa* Lefèvre.

One other species of *Colaspis* has recently been collected on St. Lucia by O. S. Flint. It is almost piceous with a faint green or blue tint in the dried specimen and has pale yellow brown legs with the tarsi blue green.

***Colaspis cubensis*, n. sp.**

Fig. 1

Between 6 and 7.5 mm. in length, oblong oval, very shiny, metallic green, rarely with a bluish lustre, coarsely and on the elytra geminately striate punctate, the intervals being slightly costate, legs and antennae yellowish brown.

Head coarsely and rugosely punctate, a more or less distinct median line down occiput; shiny, brilliant green, with labrum and mouthparts yellowish brown. Antennae yellowish brown with tip of terminal joint dark piceous, very slender, extending to about middle of elytra. Prothorax with slightly angulate sides with a more or less distinct angle at about the middle, and a tooth at apical and basal angles, surface coarsely and somewhat irregularly punctate, with bare places, not very convex, brassy green. Scutellum small, shining green. Elytra coarsely and geminately striate punctate, the rows near apex becoming single and intervals on sides and at apex more costate, brilliant green, only occasionally bluish green. Body beneath shining green, legs pale yellowish brown, in male first tarsal joint of middle and anterior legs a little widened but not swollen as in other species. Length 6-7.5 mm.; width 3-4.2 mm.

Type, male, and 8 paratypes, USNM 68322.

Type locality.—Cayamas, Cuba, collected by E. A. Schwarz.

Other localities.—Cuba: vicinity of Havana, T. Barbour; Havana, Baker; Santiago de las Vegas, on *Solanum melongenum*, P. Cardin; San Antonio de los Baños, Jose H. Pazos; Alquiza, on *Solanum corvum*, L. Scaramuzza; Jaronu, on eggplant, L. Scaramuzza; Santa Clara, R. Combs; Baragua, on eggplant, L. Scaramuzza; Nagua, Oriente Prov., S. C. Bruner; C. H. Ballou; San Blas, Santa Clara; Bahia Honda, Wickham; Soledad, Cienfuegos, P. J. Darlington, Jr. Loma del Gato, Cobra Range, about 3000 ft. alt., P. J. Darlington, Jr.; Baños de San Vicente, Pinar del Rio, C. Parsons; Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., C. Parsons;

Upper Yana Valley, L. Scaramuzza; Vinales, Pinar del Rio, W. J. Clench, P. Vaurie.

Remarks.—This Cuban species has always been called *C. smaragdula* Oliv. ever since Suffrian identified it as that, but *smaragdula* was described from "St. Domingo" and the present species is confined to Cuba. It is distinguished from the species from Hispaniola in having costate elytra, and is distinguished from other species of *Colaspis* from the West Indies by its proportionately shorter prothorax, more geminately striate punctate elytra, less swollen first tarsal joint in the male, and by the broadly rounded apex to the aedeagus that has only a very short blunt tip.

***Colaspis aleyouca* Suffrian**

Fig. 13

Colaspis aleyouca Suffrian, Archiv. f. Naturg., vol. 32, 1866, p. 326.

About 7 mm. in length, oblong oval, pronotum alutaceous, densely and deeply punctate with rounded sides, elytra shiny, densely, deeply and substriately punctate, without costae, dark blue green, blue or even purplish, legs and antennae yellow brown.

Head densely and coarsely punctate with a depression in middle of front, dark blue green or even purplish blue, mouthparts yellowish brown. Antennae extending almost to middle of elytra, yellow brown. Prothorax with rounded sides, surface alutaceous and not at all shiny, punctures deep, moderately coarse and dense. Scutellum dark. Elytra shiny, punctures deep, moderately coarse and dense. Elytra more shiny than pronotum with dense, coarse punctation tending to be striate and with some horizontal ridging, a little costate at apex. Body beneath shining blue or green, legs yellow brown, first tarsal joint of front and middle legs rotund in male. Length 6.5–7.3 mm.; width 3–3.6 mm.

Type, whereabouts unknown.

Type locality.—Cuba.

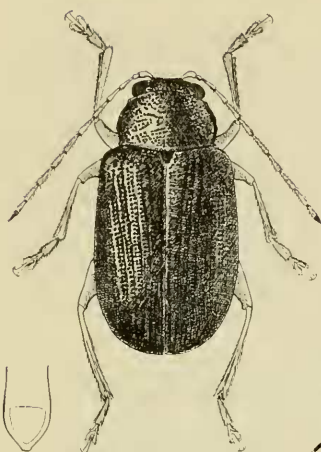
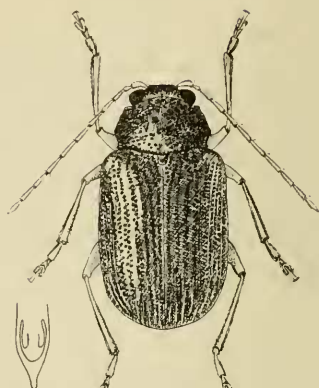
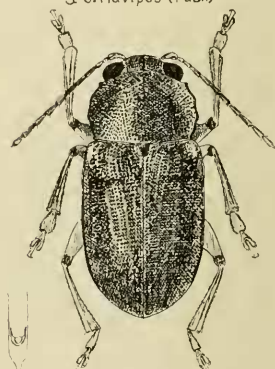
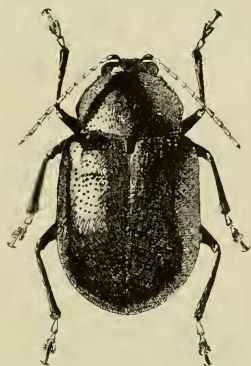
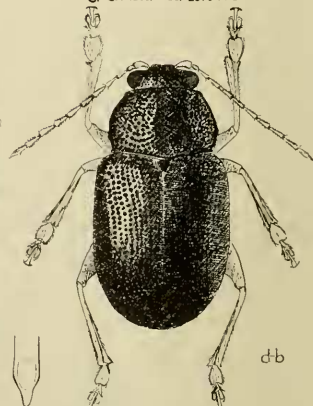
Other localities.—Cuba: Havana, Barbour; Buenos Aires and Mina Carlota, Trinidad Mts., C. Parsons, June and July 1939; Buenos Aires, P. J. Darlington, Jr., May 1936, at 2500–3500 ft. alt.; Soledad, Cienfuegos, May 1936, P. J. Darlington, Jr.

Remarks.—The deep blue or even purple coloring as well as the dense elytral punctation and lack of costae distinguish this from *C. cubensis*. The first tarsal joint of the male is rounded and wider than in *C. cubensis*. The aedeagus has an unusually long narrow tip.

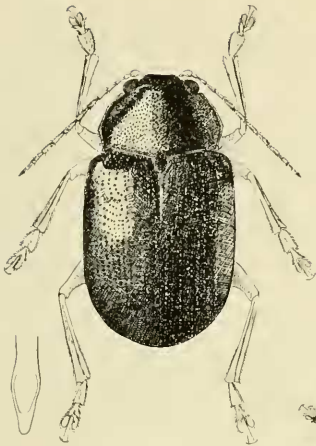
***Colaspis orientalis*, n. sp.**

Fig. 8

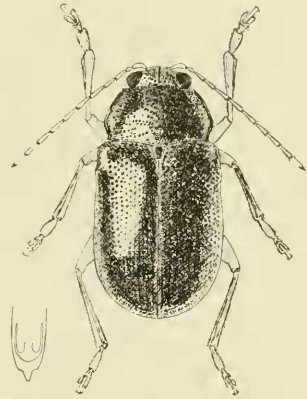
About 6.5 mm. in length, oblong oval, prothorax distinctly alutaceous and not shiny, elytra finely alutaceous but somewhat more shiny, prothorax deeply, densely and coarsely punctate, not very convex with rounded, not at all angulate sides, elytra coarsely and substriately punctate, without costate intervals, green, legs and antennae yellowish brown, in male the first tarsal joint of all legs wide.

1. *Colaspis cubensis* n.sp.3. *C. flavipes* (Fabr.)2. *C. farri* n.sp.6. *C. insidiosa* Lefèvre4. *C. fervida* (Suffrian)5. *C. viridula* (Suffrian)7. *C. barberi* n.sp.8. *C. orientalis* n.sp.

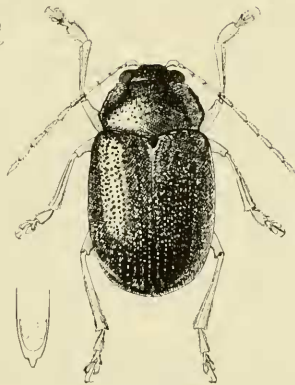
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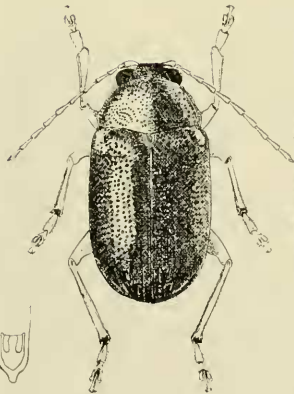
9 *Colaspis darlingtoni* n.sp.



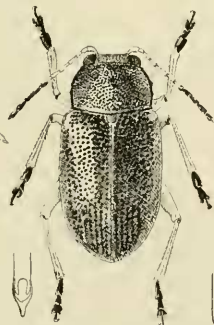
11 *C. smaragdula* Oliv. Guaymas, D.R.



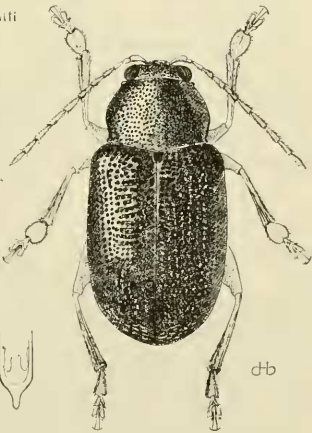
10 *C. smaragdula* Oliv. Source, Huili



12 *C. chevrolati* Lefèvre (Monros det.) Bur et Prince Huili



13 *C. luciae* n.sp.



14 *C. alcyonea* Suffrian

db

Head coarsely and densely punctate, an obscure median line down occiput, surface dull, not shiny, dark green with the labrum and mouthparts deep reddish brown. Antennae not extending below middle of elytra, slender, yellow brown. Prothorax with rounded sides, not angulate, a tooth at basal and apical angles, surface alutaceous, not at all shiny, with dense, deep, and coarse punctures and in intervals very fine punctures, dark green. Scutellum dark green. Elytra a little wider than prothorax, slightly alutaceous, but more shiny than prothorax, with regular coarse and nearly striate punctures, without costae except for a slight trace at apex, deep green. Body beneath shiny dark green, legs yellow brown; in the male the anterior and middle first tarsal joint rotund and the corresponding joint in hind feet nearly as well rounded. Length 6–6.5 mm.; width 3–3.1 mm.

Type, male, MCZ 31203.

Type locality.—Soledad, Cienfuegos, Aug. 1920, N. Banks.

Other locality.—Baracoa, Oriente Province, Cuba, collected by S. C. Bruner and Leon Boucle, April 21–30, 1929.

Remarks.—The dull dark green surface of the prothorax and lack of elytral costation distinguish this from *C. cubensis*. It is very closely related to *C. alcyonea* Suffrian, which has similar elytral punctuation but is more shiny and usually is blue or even purplish whereas this species is a dark green. The two species are difficult to separate except by comparison of the aedeagi. The aedeagus is wider and with a more slender tip in *alcyonea*. Only two specimens, both males, of this species are known, but in the two the aedeagi are alike and distinctly different from *alcyonea*.

Colaspis fervida (Suffrian)

Fig. 4

Chalcophana fervida Suffrian, 1866, Archiv. f. Naturg. 32:330.

Between 5 and 6 mm. in length, broadly oblong oval, lustrous green, elytra shining with golden and rosy lights, antennae and tarsal joints pale yellowish brown; prothorax with traces of angularity at sides and with scattered punctures denser on sides, elytra without costae, punctures substriate, not dense or coarse.

Head usually with a slight median depression on occiput, otherwise smoothly polished and rather densely punctate, lustrous green with brown mouthparts. Antennae extending below humeri, yellow brown with the basal joint metallic green. Prothorax moderately convex with traces of angularity on sides, a strong apical tooth and smaller basal one, surface polished, lustrous green with scattered punctures, denser on sides and not coarse. Scutellum polished green. Elytra moderately convex, with small humeri and a faint trace of transverse depression below, no signs of costate intervals, small substriate punctuation, surface polished, shining with a golden or rosy sheen. Body beneath green, prosternum densely punctate, legs green except the pale yellow brown tarsal joints, sometimes these having a greenish lustre, in male inner side of hind tibiae serrate, first tarsal joint of anterior pairs of legs well rounded. Length 5–6 mm.; width 3–3.6 mm.

Type, whereabouts unknown.

Type locality.—Cuba.

Other localities.—Habana, Baker; Cayamas, Schwarz.

Remarks.—The rosy and golden lights of the polished green elytra make this species easily recognizable. It has much the same polished surface as *C. smaragdula* Oliv. from Hispaniola, but is a shorter, broader and more rounded beetle. This is one of three species of *Colaspis*, all of which occur in Cuba, that are shorter and more rotund than the other species of blue-green *Colaspis* from the West Indies. These three species bear a strong resemblance to all the species found in Hispaniola in having polished elytra with scattered and not very dense punctation and in being without costae. In all of them the sides of the prothorax show more or less degrees of angulation in spite of Suffrian's statement that the sides are rounded. There is one peculiarity in the males of the group that the inner side of the hind tibiae is serrate.

***Colaspis viridula* (Suffrian)**

Fig. 5

Chalcophana viridula Suffrian, 1866, Archiv. f. Naturg. 32:331.

About 4 mm. in length, oblong oval, lustrous green with pale yellow antennae and tarsal joints; prothorax with scattered punctures, elytra with substriate and not dense or coarse punctation, a transverse depression below basal callosity, no trace of costae.

Head with a slight median depression on occiput, front without depressions, and with scattered, not dense or coarse, punctation; mouthparts dark brown. Antennae with basal joint having a faint metallic lustre, rest pale yellow except for a dark tip to terminal joint. Prothorax somewhat convex, with rounded sides, a trace of angulation along sides, a pronounced apical tooth and small basal one; surface polished green with scattered punctures, denser on sides, nowhere coarse. Scutellum shining green. Elytra without trace of costae, a transverse depression below basal callosities, punctation tending to be striate, not coarse or dense. Body beneath shining green, prosternum densely punctate, legs green, tarsal joints yellowish brown with faint greenish lustre; hind tibiae in male with serrate edge on inner side and first tarsal joints of anterior pairs of legs much rounded. Length 4.2 mm.; width 2.6 mm.

Type, whereabouts unknown.

Type locality.—Cuba.

Remarks.—A single specimen from Loma del Gato, Sierra del Cobre, elevation 2600–3325 ft., Oriente Province, Cuba, was collected in September 1935 by J. Acuña, S. C. Bruner and L. Scaramuzza which seems to fit Suffrian's description of *Chalcophana viridula*. Suffrian wrote that it was smaller than *C. fervida* but very similar. It lacks the golden sheen of *fervida* being simply polished green. The coloring otherwise is much the same, and the serration on the hind tibiae in the male is the same.

Colaspis barberi, n. sp.

Fig. 7

About 5.5 mm. in length, oval, shining, the prothorax and head lightly and elytra more coarsely punctate, deep violaceous blue shining with greenish lights, tarsi and antennal joints except the basal one yellowish brown.

Head with a faint trace of median depression on occiput, otherwise without depressions, polished, distinctly and not densely punctate, brilliant blue or purple with green lights; mouthparts brown. Antennae extending a little below humeri, slender, outer joints a little broader, basal joint with metallic blue lustre and tip of terminal joint dark, otherwise yellowish brown. Prothorax convex with sides rounded in one specimen and with a trace of angularity in other specimen, a tooth at basal and apical angles; surface brilliant dark blue with purplish or greenish lights, distinctly and not coarsely or densely punctate. Scutellum shining dark blue. Elytra broad and moderately convex, polished dark blue with purplish or greenish lustre, and with coarse and not dense punctation that tends to be irregularly striate, a slight depression below basal callosity. Body beneath shining dark blue, almost glabrous, legs dark blue with tibiae slightly hairy at apex, and tarsal joints a yellowish brown with faint metallic green lustre. Length 5.5 mm.; width 3.3 mm.

Type, female, and one female paratype, USNM 68321.

Type locality.—Taken on "Musail cayes" at Baragua, Cuba, Nov. 5, 1926 by L. Scaramuzza.

Remarks.—This is distinguished from *C. fervida* Suffrian by its deep purplish blue coloring and by the finer and not so densely punctate pronotum. No male of the species is known, so it is impossible to say whether there is serration on the hind tibiae, but it is likely since this is closely related to the group of species with that character, composed of *C. fervida* (Suffrian) and *C. viridula* (Suffrian). H. S. Barber had labelled this as a new species and set it aside to describe. Suffrian's description of *C. striata* differs from this species in its smaller size, in the dark coloring of the tarsi, and in the striate punctation of the elytra.

Colaspis smaragdula Olivier

Figs. 10, 11

Colaspis smaragdula Olivier, 1808, Entomologie 6:883.

Olivier's description translated is as follows: *Colaspis smaragdula*, punctate, green, antennae and feet rufous, punctures of elytra substriate. Magnitude and form of *C. aurata*. Antennae pale rufous. Head punctate, green, eyes fuscous. Thorax punctate, green. Scutellum green. Elytra green with substriate punctures. Body green. Feet rufous. It has a gilded appearance. The antennae are of a pale yellowish brown, eyes are brown. All the body is of a beautiful brilliant green color, the head and thorax are punctate, the elytra are punctate, the punctures form almost geminate striae. The feet are yellowish brown. It is found in Santo Domingo.

This short description easily fits all the *Colaspis* found on Hispaniola, as well as many elsewhere, and has led to the old Olivier name being applied pretty generally to most of the species with green coloration in the West Indies since Suffrian applied it to the Cuban species. However the habitat limits the species to Hispaniola. All the *Colaspis* that I have examined from Hispaniola are alike in being a brilliant polished green, without costae, except for traces near the apex, and with the punctures of the prothorax and elytra not very dense or coarse, and the elytral punctures tend to be striate or even geminate striate. Yet the aedeagi of these polished green beetles show considerable variation. In some specimens from the mountains of the central part of the Dominican Republic the aedeagi are totally different. The beetles themselves are larger with a larger prothorax. Since these beetles were collected in an inaccessible country in the interior, it is not so likely that this is the Olivier species and I am describing it as new. From the rest of the beetles I am illustrating two specimens with somewhat different aedeagi. One figure is of a specimen from Guaymate, in the southeastern part of the Dominican Republic. The second figure is of a specimen from Source, Metalas, Haiti, which is in the low coastal region between Port-au-Prince and Ennery. Whether this variation in the aedeagi is subspecific I cannot determine as I have far too little material from which to form any conclusion.

Colaspis chevrolati Lefèvre fide F. Monrós

Fig. 12

Colaspis chevrolati Lefèvre, 1891, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 35:CCLVII.

Lefèvre's description of *Colaspis chevrolati* translated is as follows: *Colaspis chevrolati*, suboblong ovate, convex, metallic green, with blue tints, shining, labrum, palpi, antennae and feet bright fulvous. Length 6½–7 mm. St. Domingo. Head strongly and not densely punctate, between eyes a short longitudinal impression. Prothorax transverse with arcuate sides and in middle obsoletely sinuate, convex above, in middle of disc rather distantly and on sides more densely punctate with elongate (aciculatim) punctures. Scutellum smooth, apex subrotund. Elytra below humeri obsoletely transversely impressed, unevenly punctate, towards apex and especially near suture with substriate punctation, humeral callosity moderately rounded, smooth. This pretty species comes from Chevrolat's collection where it was confused with *C. smaragdula* Oliv. of the same country. It resembles it in color but in form and punctation is very different.

In the Monrós collection are two specimens from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, that F. Monrós has identified as *chevrolati* Lefèvre. Monrós spent a year in Paris studying collections there and may have compared material with Lefèvre types. The figure of the male herewith given has an aedeagus that differs only slightly from that of other specimens of the genus in Hispaniola.

Colaspis darlingtoni, n. sp.

Fig. 9

About 6.5 mm. in length, oblong oval, shining, prothorax and elytra distinctly but not coarsely nor densely punctate, punctures on elytra tending to be geminate striate; green or bluish green with antennae and legs yellowish brown.

Head coarsely and densely punctate with an obscure median line down occiput, very shiny green with mouthparts dark reddish brown. Antennae not extending to middle of the elytra, slender, pale yellow brown with tip of terminal joint dark. Prothorax moderately convex with sides feebly angulate, especially a little below the middle, a tooth at basal and apical angles; surface shining with moderately dense, deep but not coarse punctures, green or bluish green. Scutellum shining blue or green. Elytra with a slight basal callosity and a depression below this in which punctures are a little coarser than on callosity, punctation irregularly geminate striate, not very dense or coarse, without ridging between except feeble traces of costae at apex; green or bluish green. Body beneath shining blue or green or even with a purplish tinge, legs yellowish brown, first tarsal joint in anterior and middle legs roundly widened. Length 6.1-6.7 mm.; width 3.3-3.7 mm.

Type, male and 2 paratypes, MCZ 31204. One paratype in the U.S. National Museum.

Type locality.—Foothills of the Cordillera Central, south of Santiago, Dominican Republic, June 1938, P. J. Darlington, Jr.

Other locality.—Constanza, 3000-4000 ft., August 1938; 25 miles by road south of Puerto Plata, June 1938, P. J. Darlington, Jr.

Remarks.—While the description of *Colaspis smaragdula* Olivier fits this species also, it does not appear so likely to be Olivier's species because it was taken in the mountains in the middle of the Dominican Republic in inaccessible country, where P. J. Darlington with his usual perspicacity found it. The aedeagus of this species is utterly unlike that of any of the rest of the species of the island.

Colaspis flavipes (Fabricius)

Fig. 3

Erotylus flavipes Fabricius, 1781, Spec. Ins. 1:159.

Cryptocephalus jamaicensis Gemelin ed. Linnaeus Systema Naturae, vol. 4, 1788, p. 1729.

Colaspis flavipes Olivier, 1801, Entomologie 6:881. (Probably not the same as Fabricius' species as Olivier gives the locality as French Guiana.)

Between 6 and 8 mm. in length, oblong oval, lustrous green, blue green or sometimes brown with greenish lustre in the punctures or faintly green along margins, occasionally entirely brown. Legs and antennae pale yellow brown; coarsely punctate, punctures on elytra in single striate lines near suture, becoming semi-geminate from 5th row to side with little smooth space between lines of punctures on sides.

Head at base of occiput finely punctate, punctures becoming coarser towards frontal tubercles which are impunctate, a depression in middle of front, labrum pale yellow brown. Antennae long and slender, pale yellow brown. Prothorax not twice as wide as long, rather flat, sides angulate at middle, with small tooth

at basal and apical angles; punctures irregular, not so dense in middle, contiguous on sides. Scutellum lustrous, impunctate. Elytra with short intra-humeral sulcus, a depression below scutellum in which coarse striate punctures are sunken; four rows of striate punctures from suture to middle of each elytron, more or less evenly striate with smooth spaces between rows, thence rows of striate punctures becoming more geminate with intervening space less and more costate, on sides and at apex distinctly costate; lustrous green or in some specimens brown with green in punctures, occasionally entirely brown. Body beneath lustrous green or brown, impunctate except on prosternum, legs entirely yellow brown. Length 5.7–8.3 mm.; width 3–4 mm.

Type possibly in British Museum (Natural History), "Museum D. Banks".

Type locality.—Jamaica.

Other localities.—Manchester Parish, Mandeville, collected by Van Dyke; on Elephant's ear and Susumbra, collected by J. M. Dale, 20 June 1950; St. Thomas Parish, 1 mile east of Lyssons, May 28, 1954, T. H. Farr; Corn Puss Gap, on Susumbra, Oct. 1, 1950, R. P. Bengry; Bath, 1937, Chapin and Blackwelder; St. Ann's Parish; Monoagre, H. Morrison, Sept. 14, 1917; Mt. Diablo, June 13, 1965, T. H. Farr; Trelawny Parish, Windsor Estate, T. H. Farr, March 1960, R. P. Bengry, Aug. 30, 1955; Cockpit City, J. Maldonado, Dec. 28, 1961; Hope Gardens near Kingston, May 23, 1921, C. C. Gowdey; Kingston, near Liguana, on wild solanaceous plant, M. Kisluik, June 7, 1931.

Remarks.—At first the entirely brown coloring of some specimens seemed to indicate a different species from *C. flavipes*, but further study of a series of specimens taken at one time by T. H. Farr at Mt. Diablo left no doubt that the species varies from lustrous bright green to entirely brown. The brown specimens have been taken in certain inland areas of Jamaica in Trelawny Parish and St. Ann's Parish.

Since this is the only blue-green *Colaspis* that occurs in Jamaica there is little doubt that the Fabrician name must be applied to it.

Colaspis farri, n. sp.

Fig. 2

About 5.5 mm. in length, oblong oval, lustrous dark blue with a bluish green lustre about elytral striate punctation; rugosely punctate on prothorax, lines of moderately coarse punctures on elytra, antennae and legs dark.

Head with interocular space approximately half width of head, densely punctate throughout with a trace of median depression, shining blue green, labrum and mouthparts dark brown. Antennae extending below humeri, basal joints with a metallic bluish lustre, remainder dark brown. Prothorax slightly angulate at middle on sides with a tooth at apical angle and a less marked one at base, surface rugose with deepset and not too dense punctation, dark blue with purplish and greenish lustre. Scutellum dark, polished, impunctate. Elytra with regular rows of moderately coarse punctures, these rows having a blue or green lustre against the dark blue intervals, intervals towards apex becoming costate. Body

beneath dark with a bluish or greenish lustre, legs also dark. Length 5.5 mm.; width 2.9 mm.

Type, female, USNM 68320.

Type locality.—Grove Place, Manchester Parish, Jamaica, collected 23 June 1960 by T. H. Farr.

Remarks.—The small size and deep dark blue color distinguish this species. All the others treated in this paper have pale yellow legs or at least the tarsal joints are pale, and the antennae pale. This species alone has entirely dark legs and dark antennae.

***Colaspis insidiosa* Lefèvre**

Fig. 6

Colaspis insidiosa Lefèvre, Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. (5) VII, 1877, p. 145.

Lefèvre's description of *Colaspis insidiosa* translated is as follows: *Colaspis insidiosa*, oblong ovate, fuscous aeneous, shining, body below sparsely pubescent, margins of prothorax and elytra obscurely green, labrum, antennae and legs rufous brown; head densely punctate, between eyes with a longitudinal impression, eyes large, dark, prothorax convex, unequally punctate with very minute, scarcely visible punctures in the interstices, sides with reflexed margins, rounded and widened at middle with obsolete bidentate edge; scutellum smooth, rounded at apex, elytra below base transversely strongly impressed, with prominent humeri, that are smooth. Male, smaller, elytra towards suture quite regularly subgeminately punctate, near sides more strongly and less regularly subrugose punctate, first joint strongly dilated in anterior tarsi. Length 7½–8 mm.; latitude 3½ mm. Female, longer and wider, elytra on interior disc regularly striately subgeminately punctate, towards apex and near suture quite profoundly punctate sulcate, interstices convex, smooth, near sides strongly costate, interstices transversely rugose, first tarsal joint of anterior legs triangular.

Type locality.—"Antilles".

Other localities.—*Venezuela*: Caracas; *Grenada*: St. George (Lee-ward side), H. H. Smith, Becquia, H. H. Smith. *St. Vincent*: Yambu River Valley, on guava, M. Kisluik, C. E. Cooley; on cotton, W. N. Sands and H. A. Ballou. Mistique, on cotton leaves, W. H. Sands.

Remarks.—Although this beetle was identified in the Bowditch collection as *Colaspis fastidiosa* Lefèvre, I believe that it is rather *Colaspis insidiosa* Lefèvre, the habitat of which is given as the "Antilles". Lefèvre's description of a brown beetle with greenish margins, and with geminate striate punctures on the elytra fits this beetle and likewise his description of the rugose punctation and costae on the sides of the female applies to it. In the shape of the large prothorax it is unlike any other blue green *Colaspis* from the West Indies.

***Colaspis luciae*, n. sp.**

Fig. 13

About 4.5 mm. in length, oblong oval, shining, almost piceous with a faint bluish green tint (when boiled to relax, beetle was distinctly dark bluish green), antennae

yellowish brown with last four joints darker brown; legs pale yellowish brown with tarsal joints bluish green; pronotum not so coarsely punctate as elytra, in which punctation in basal half is confused, becoming striate in apical half.

Head with interocular space more than half width of head, coarsely punctate over entire head, punctures larger in lower front, a slight median depressed line down front. Antennae extending to middle of elytra, pale yellow brown with four apical joints dark brown. Prothorax with two angularities in middle of sides, and a tooth at each angle, densely and coarsely punctate. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra with shining impunctate humeral prominences, otherwise coarsely, contiguously and confusedly punctate in basal half, the punctures being coarser than those on pronotum, and becoming striate in apical half with the intervals slightly costate. Body beneath dark bluish green, smooth with only the sides of prosternum punctate. Legs yellowish brown with tarsal joints bluish green, first joint in front and middle tarsi enlarged in male. Length 4.5 mm.; width 2.5 mm.

Type, male, USNM 69217.

Type locality.—Marisule, St. Lucia, 30 July 1963, O. S. Flint.

Remarks.—*C. femoralis* Olivier and *C. unicolor* Olivier, both from the "Antilles", are described as bronzy, the latter even a little coppery, with antennae fuscous except at base. These descriptions do not apply to this species. There is no bronzy or coppery lustre at all to this beetle. It is almost black with a very faint blue green tint that may be more pronounced in the living beetle as it was distinctly dark blue green when boiled. It is smaller than most of the blue green species and the yellow brown legs have the tarsal joints blue green, unlike any other species from the West Indies.

A SUBSTITUTE NAME FOR THE GENUS *NICUESA* IN COCKROACHES (DICTYOPTERA, BLATTARIA, BLATTELLIDAE)

In 1929 Hebard (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 55: 397) described the genus *Nicuesa*, based on *N. dichroa* Hebard from Panama. It is preoccupied by *Nicuesa* Distant 1893 (Biol. Centr. Amer., Heteroptera 1 (Suppl.): 385) in Lygaeidae. Slater 1964 (Cat. Lygaeidae World, 1: 151) recognizes *Nicuesa* Distant as valid. No other name is available for *Nicuesa* Hebard, according to Princis 1965 (Orthopterorum Cat., Pars. 7: 392). Furthermore, Dr. K. Princis (Univ. Lund), *in litt.* 1967, agrees with the unavailability of a name. Therefore, I here propose *Drabeha*, new name, to replace *Nicuesa* Hebard. The name of the type species is *Drabeha dichroa* (Hebard), new combination. *Drabeha* is modified from the anagram of the name Hebard, as a tribute to my late friend Morgan Hebard for his many basic researches in the Blattaria. ASHLEY B. GURNEY, Entomology Research Division, ARS, U. S. Department of Agriculture.